## WEEKLY AMERICAN RE PUBLISHED EVERY SATUR

the incience Pure, adopted at the manner of Missionel Organic, June 9, 1887.

Washington. Subscribers \$2, Clubs \$1 50 per annu

ment employment, in preference to all others:
asvertheless,
as all the Presens born of American parents residing
all others are all the presens born of American parents residing
all others are all others and a selected for political
and the transportation and the property of the present and selected for political
and the control of the property of the several state of the present and state
associations (each within its sphere) as paramount
as all other laws, as rules of political action.

The unqualified recognition and mainteare of the reserved rights of the several States,
and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good
will between the citizens of the several States, and
if a this end, non-interference by Congress with
associations appertaining salely to the individual
to take and non-interference by Congress with
the presence of the several States, and
the cultivation of the several States, and
the cultivation of the several States, and
the takes and non-interference by Congress with
the parental of any other State.

The The recognition of the right of the nativeborn and naturalized citizens of the United States,
paramanently residing in any Territory the sof, to
frame their constitution and laws, and to r guiste
their demestic and social affairs in their own mode,
subject only to the provisions of the Federal Con-

their demastic and social affairs in their own mede, authlect only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population decone Representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, on in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

Sth. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

state or Territory ought to admit others than citiness of the United States to the right of suffrage,
or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization,
making a continued readence of two recommends of all not hereinbefore provided for, in indispensable requisite for citizenship heresiter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime,
from labding upon our shores; but no interference
with the vested rights of foreigness.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church
and State; no interference with religious faith, or
worship, and no test neaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any
and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and
a strict commonly in public exponditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all
laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall
be repeated, or shall be declared null and void by
competent judicial authority.

18th. A free and open discussion of all political
principles embraced in our platform.

#### TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Traiss rin as follows:
From Washington at 8 a.m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

At 8 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.

Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New

The Sunday at 7 s. m. and 4.20 p. m.
From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.16 s.
La Sunday 4.15 s. m. and 5.15. p. m. Cars and E ats for the South.

For New Orleans quis creek, the boats leave
as 6 a. m. and 7 p. : on arrival of the Northern

For the South, via Prange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central railroads, cars leave Alexandria

6171 a. m. and 81 p. m. Stages from Washington.

[H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of Righth and D streets.]

For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., heave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ a.m.

For Fort Tobscoo, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6½ a.m.

For Bookville, Md., leave daily at 6½ a.m.

For Frederick, Md., leave daily at 6½ a.m.

For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Maturday at 6½ a.m.

For Freederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 634 s. m.
For Leeshurg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 434 s. m.
For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorssy's hotel, 7th street.

The Mails.

Piret Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m.,
departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays)
and arrives at 6 a. m.
Heested Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 8%
is, m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.
First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives

First Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives

forthwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at

Northwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.
Norfolk and Portsmouth Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 1134 daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 5 p. m. and 2 p. m. axis Gunday, and arrives at 1134 a. m. and 7 p. m. assisting Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Briday at 9 p. m., and arrives as me days at 7 p. p. m. Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, descring at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

To Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, descring at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

To Tobacco Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 7 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Upper Marlboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Upper Marlboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from 8 m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except on Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 5 to 10 a. m., and Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid.

Signed)

JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster, with architecture of the states of

Telegraph Offices.

Rouse's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania syanna. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelplia, and intermediate points; connecting at New Aork with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 5th street and Pennsylvania Avenue. 10 New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and Western

connecting as above with the extreme East and West Southern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Orleans via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta and Relife, and intermediate points, including all the seaboard cities.

Western Ta' graph, Pannsylvania Avenue, between Sixth as 1 Sevanth streets, over Gilman's drug stides. To Whening and intermediate points consessing us 5 all the Western and Forthwestern

JOHN L. SMITH,
ATTORNEY ATTLAW.

Bighth Street, near Pronagituania Aven

Weshington, D. Q.

# AMBRICAN

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motte; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I.

### WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1857.

TO ALL THATVALUE THEIR SIGHT.

WEST TO GALL THE ATTENTION OF Highes To GALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous are the fill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently cell by sending

aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by seuding the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be surplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest case and comfort from his glasses.

Wilmingron, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has saited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,

BROOKLYN ORTHOFARDIC INSTITUTION,

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias faily qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by aundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without neaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 1, 1854.
From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasser and from his observations and remarks, am con vinced that he is a skilful optician. J. J. Blackford, M. D.

Norrole, Va., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystallike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Simkins, M. D.

Siz: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. Tobias.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

Edward Studies.

Of Department of State.

PRIERSBURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinien of him is that he is skilled in the preparation of glasses for syes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. MAY.

See for more testimonials, the Evenium Star.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK CITY, MD.

CHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The 1st of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, 50 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same, and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the appring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, siry lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

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The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Church as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

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Teacher.
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II. THE JOURNAL DEPARTMENT. The "Journal" department opens a Variety of Briefer Articles, both Original and Selected, to con-

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AUTOBIOGRAPHIC RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES;
LATERARY NOTICES;
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS; PULPIT AND PASTORAL LESS PULPIT AND LASTONAL LESSONS;
ORATORICAL AND LITERARY, LOGICAL, AND RHETORICAL CRITICISMS
SKETCHES OF CHARACTER, SCENERY, AND INCI-

POSTRY, APRORISMS, &c., &c.

THE MARCH NUMBER

THE MARCH NUMBER.

The March number of the "Book and Journal" commences a New Series of "Sermons for the People." Of the former series, Five Editions have been issued, and it is hoped that the New Series will prove worthy of still more extensive circulation. Subscriptions are coming in constantly.

The Subject of the New series is, "The Peerless Magnificence of the Word of God; or, the Supremacy of the Bible, as the only Sensible, Infallible, and Divine Authority on Earth." The Text is—
"Thou hast magnified Thy word above all Thy name."—Ps. exxxviii, 2. The Design is to assert and maintain the distinctive character of the Bible, as, from beginning to end, the Book of Christ, and, as such, the Mediatorial Law of the World.

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CARD.

RETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY friends and the public, for their very liberal patronage, I will take this opportunity to inform all, that from the 1st day of August, 1857, I have closed my books entirely, and nothing more can be charged under any circumstances; my object in so doing is to enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to purchasers.

enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to purchasers.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as I can confidently assert, from the recent large purchases I have made, my stock in decidedly larger, cheaper, and better than it has ever been before; and by selling for cash alone, I believe I can make it a saving to all to give me a call before purchasing.

P. M. MAGRUDER,

Boot and Shoe store, No. 379, corner 7th and I store and I store and I store and I store and I

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Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, and Towels,

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Handsome Sleeves and Collars in sets.

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and Winter Dry Goods of every description, at very reduced prices:
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Among the Periodicals are—Harper's Magazine, Putnam's Monthly, Frank Leslie's Family Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Yankee Notions, Graham's Magazine, New York Ledger, New York Mercury, Boston Pilot, Saturday Evening Post, Waverly Magazine, Harpers' Weekly, Irish News, and Freeman's Journal; also, the daily morning and evening papers of Washington; all of which will be regularly on hind as early as elsewhere in the city. Persons desiring it can have their papers delivered promptly at their residences or places of business, as they may direct. A liberal share of patronage from the public is respectfully solicited.

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"He's spreading his sail to fly now."

"Keep him whar he is."

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"I say, you darned ask cats, jist keep your snirts on, will you? You never seed a raal horse till I rid up. Tarpoke is jist next to the best horse that ever shelled nubbins, and he's dead as a still worm, poor old Tickey Tail."

a still worm, poor old Tickey Tail."
"What killed him, Sut?" said an anxious in-

quirer.
"Why, nothin', you tarnation!fool; he jist died; standing up at that. Warn't that good pluck? Frose stiff; no, not adzacely, but starved fust and then frose afterwards, so stiff that when dad and then frose afterwards, so stiff that when dad and the manually him over he list stuck out so (spreadme pushed him over, he jist stuck out so (spreading his arms and legs) like a carpenter's bench, and we waited seventeen days for him to thaw, afore we could skin him: Well, that we was—dad afore we could skin him. Well, that we was—dad and me (counting his fingers) dad an' me, Sal an' Jake—fool Jake we used to call him for short—an' Phineas, an Simeon, an' Jonas, an' Charlotean, an' Cullina Sane, an' Cashus Henry Clay, an' Noah Dan Webster, an' Cathine second, an' Cleopatry Antony, an' Jane Lind, an' Tom Bullion, the baby, an' the prospect, an' marm herself, all left without any hoss to crop with. That was a nice mess for a 'spectable family to be slushed about in, warn't it! I declare if I didn't feel like steelin' a horse, sometimes. Well, waited and rested, and waited sometimes. Well, waited and rested, and waited until well unto strawberry time, hoping some stray hoss mout come along, but dog my cats of any sich luck as that ever comes whar dad is, he's so drotted mean, an' lazy, an' savage, an' ugly, an' triflin'."

"Well, one nite, dad he lay awake all nite, a snortin' and a rollin,' an' a whisperin' at marm; an' next mornin', says he, 'Sut, I'll tell you what we'll do; I'll be hoss myself, an' pull the plow, while you drive me, and we'll break up corn ground, and then the old quilt (that's marm) and the brats kin plant or let alone, jist as they please.' So out we goes to the papaw, an' pulled a right smart chance of bark, and marm an' me made gears for dad, an' they become him mightily; then he would have a bridle; so I gits an old umbrella what I found—it's a little piece iron, sorter like onto a pitchfork, ye know—an' we bent an' twisted it sorter into a bridle bit, snail shape, (dad wanted it curb, as he hadn't worked for some time, and mout sorter feel his oats, and go to cavortin.) and mout sorter feel his oats, and go to cavortin.)
Well, when we got the bridle all fixed on dad, he
chomped his bit jist like a raal hoss (he always was a most complicated old fool, enyhow, an' marm allers said so when he warn't about;) then I put on the gears, an' out dad an' I goes to the field, I a leadin' dad by the bridle, and totin' the gopher

plow on my back. When we come to the fence, I let down a gup, and made dad mad; he wanted to jump the fence

on all fours, hose way.

I hitched him onto the gopher, an' away we went, dad leanin' for'ard to his pullin' right peart; an' we made sharp plowin', dad goin' right over the bushes an' sprouts same as a rale hose, the only difference is he went on two legs.

Presently we come to a sassafras patch, and dad, to act up his character as a hoss, bulged squar inter it, and tore down a hornet's nest night as big as a hoss's head, and all the tribe kivered him rite strate. He rared an' kicked once or twice, an' fotched a squeal wus nor ary hoss in the deestrict, an' sot into runnin' away jist as

I let go the plow an' hollered woa, dad, won! but ye mout as well said woa to a locomotive. Je-whillekins! how he run. When he cum to a bush he'd clear it, gopher an' all; pr'aps he tho't there mout be another ent of bald hornets in it, an' that it wur safer to go over than thru, an' quicker dun. Every now an' then he'd paw one side of his head with fust one fore leg an' then t'other; then he'd gin himself an open-handed slap, that sounded like a wagon whip, an' runnin' all the time, an' carryin' that gopher jist about as fast an' high from the yearth as ever a gopher was carried, I swar. When he cum to the fence he busted rite thru it, tarin' nigh onto seven panels, scatterin' an' brakin' the rails mightily; an' here he left the gopher, gears, swingletrees, an' klevis, all mixed up, not wuth a durn; most of his shirt stuck to the broken end of a splintered sail, an' nigh onto a pint o' hornets staid with the shirt, a-stingin' it all over—the balance on 'em, about a gallon an' a half, kept on with dad. He seemed to run jist adzackly as fast as a hornet could fly, for it was

the tightest race I ever did see: down thru the

grass they all went, the hornets sorter makin it look like smoke all around dad's head, an' he with nuthin' on but the bridle, an' nigh onto a yard o' plow line sailin' behind him. I seed he was aimin' for the swimmin' hole in the creek, whar the bluff is over twenty-five feet perpendicular to the water, an' it's nigh onto ten feet deep. To keep up his character as a hoss, when he got to the bluff he jist leaped off, or rather, he jist kept on runnin'. Now right, thar, boys, he overdid the thing, if that was what he was arter, for there's nary hoss ever foaled durned fool enough to leap over sich a place; a mule mout have done it, but dad warn't actin' mule. I crept up to the edge and looked over. That was old dad's bald head, for all the world like a peeled Injun, a-bobbin' up an' down, an' the hornets a-sailin' an' circlin' round, turkey-buzzard fashion, an' every once in a while, one, and some times ten, 'ud make a dip at dad's head. He kept up a peart dodgin' under; sometimes they'd hit him an' sometimes they'd hit the water, an' the water was kivered with drownded hornets.

"What on yearth are ye doing thar, dad?" says "Don't (dip) you see these infernal varmints (dip) under me?"
"What," sed I. "Them are hoss flies than; ye

ain't really afeard of them, are ye?"
"Hoss flies!" sed dad; "they're rale (dip) genuine bald hornets, you (dip) infernal cuss!"
"Well dad, you'll have to stay that till nite, and arter they go to roost, you cum home and I'll feed you." And knowing dad's unmodified natur, I broke from them parts and sorter cum to the copper mines. I staid hid out till next arternoon, when I seed a fellow traveling, and sed I, "What was going on at the cabin this side of the creek,

when you passed it ?"
"Why nuthing much, only a man was sitting in the door with nary shirt on, and a woman was greasing his back and arms, and his head was about as big as a ten-gallon keg, and he had nt the fuss sign of an eye—all smooth.
"That man's my dad," sed I.

"Been much fiten in this neighborhood letely?" sed the traveler, drily.
"Nun with speaking of, personally of perticu-

larly," sed I.

Now, boys, I haint seen dad since, and would be afeard to meet him in the next ten years. "Let's

The stock of pork at New Orleans on the 1st Oct., was 3888 bbls, against 4099 bbls, same date last year, and 13,020 bblls, same time year before last. The stock of beef on the 1st, was, 446 bbls against 2341 bbls. same time last year.

Look out for frosty nights about this time.

Fire lines or less, one insertion, twenty-cents; each additional line Five cents. Each additional insertion, half the above rates.

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NO. 22.

Georgetown Correspondence.

Mr. Editor: Our Lecofoco city government, as at present constituted, is a deplorable failure. When these people came into power, in March last, great reforms were promised; but more than half a year has passed away, and we have heard or seen nothing that has been reformed. Some very good officers have been turned out of employment, and some very shabby and utterly worthless ones were put in their places. Our drowsy Mayor has had anything but a harmonious and conciliatory intercourse with the Councils. Vetoes have been abundant, and general blundering a little more so. His Honor is understood to vetoes have been abundant, and general blundering a little more so. His Honor is understood to require more sleep than the nights can afford, and has consequently to resign himself to a comfortable degree of slumbering through the day. His waking intervals are occupied pretty much with becoming attention to light literature and the enjoyments of the table. In this way he avoids many of the annoying cares of active life, and keeps his bodily health in a very desirable state of

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C. W. FENTON,

Washington City, D. C.

Georgetown Correspondence.

This Mayor, being a sound lawyer himself, had but a very sorry opinion of our less learned Recorder, and sought legal advice in all abstruse difficulties from a well known judge, whose decisions in all municipal questions were known to be such as might have been expected from an intel-lect absolutely infallible. But that same infallible judge has lost the esteem of our drowsy Mayor, and what is vulgarly called "a cut" has been the deplorable consequence. It is understood that the judge considers kinself a persecuted patriot, and one of his last discoveries is that there is such a thing in our troubled world as kingratitude. His own idea is that after he had instructed his Honor most extensively in the line of his onerous and responsible duties, he was heartlastly and prost responsible duties, he was heartlessly and most ignominiously discharged. Certainly infallibility deserved better things than that. But the ways of this evil world are hard. That disruption is most deeply to be regretted; for, although some may think it all a very small matter, something in the line of "a tempest in a tea-pot," yet I think that it demands my general consideration, and there should be such a public demonstration of regret as will have a tendency to soothe the vounded feelings of a highly honorable and badly-

reated jurist, statesman, and patriot. So you will see that we are not only without the reforms which were so loudly promised to us, but are getting very much behind-hand in the observance of those comities which are rife among entlemen of great and acknowledged distinction

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING -MOLLY MAGUIREISH .-

The following is an extract from the Address of the American Republican Committee of Superin-tendence to the voters of the city of Philadel-Recent judicial investigations have ascertained that the so called Democracy have for years, been engaged in a regular, deliberate settled warfare angainst the rights of suffrage. They have engaged thieves, robbers, and other felons and offenders, (witness York Bill, &c., &c.,) in a system of election frauds, by which they stuffed the ballot-boxes with as many fraudulent votes—no matter how many—as suited their nefarious purpose. Peruries on the part of the election officers and of the criminals engaged in the plot, ruftian violence by police officers, and all other required wrongs, were beldly, unblushingly, and universally commit-ted. And these crimes against the sacred sover-

eignty of the people were contrived, suggested, and sanctioned by the leaders of the party. If this be Democracy, let the Democrats sustain it, if not, let those who are honest come forth and rebuke it. This game is now blocked! The discoveries recently made which have consigned several of the guilty actors, and will consign many others, (there are fifty untried bills against these perjured felons,) to the Penitentiary, have enabled the friends of honest, free, and incorrupt elections o secure, at the present contest, fair rights of the people.
"In the same spirit of skulking fraud has the Molly Maguire Conspiracy been instituted. This is an organization of foreign Papists—none others are admitted. Its existence, character and objects are undisputed, having been r cognized by Rev. The object of

Mr. Cantwell and Bishop Neuman. The object of the organization is, by a concert of action, to conrol and direct the Democratic party, thus securing the offices for themselves or their instruments. It extends from Maine to New Orleans. It is confined exclusively to foreigners and Papists. It is a secret organization, bound together by the most awful oaths, and with penalties and assassination and torture. This society now actually controls the Democratic party. It nominated the present Democratic candidates, from the Judge of the Common Pleas down. It has placed the Irish Papists upon the Assembly ticket who use the mark of a cross, being unable to write their names. These are the lords, the tyrants of the Democracy: shall they be ours? Is the very shadow of liberty lost, that a degradation so base can find one American willing to endure it ?"

FASHIONABLE RETRENGMENT. The New York Mirror gives the following pleasing instances:
"We admire the good taste of a sensible young Englishman of our acquaintance—in good business, by the by, but who doubtless fee's the pressure of the present commercial distress—who goes quietly to what he calls the 'twenty-five cent department of the Italian opera,' and so listens, in plain dress, and at a saving of a couple of dollars in tickets and white kids, to the delicious music of Don Giovanni. Our friend enjoys the music just as well from what he facetiously calls the 'superior balcony.' Some of the best judges and most appreciative friends of music de there nightly congregate. We know of many such instances of good sense and good taste. One gentleman who has ordered from his fashiona-ble, and of course, dilatory, bootmaker, a pair of dress, patent leather boots for \$12, countermands the order before the work is cut out, and contents himself with a pair of \$5 serviceable 'stogies.'
Another, who had set his heart upon a new \$50
overcoat, has his garment of the last seasion repaired and rebound, and much to his surprise it ooks as good as new."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT-The necessity of the Wife of a Pre-emption Claimant living on the lands pre-empted. A person claiming the benefit of the pre-emption act of 1841 is required to estab-lish by competent proof before the district office the performance of certain acts prior to making an

A man being the head of a family must show residence with his family on the land claimed. There might be sufficient cause precluding the possibility of the wife's residence on her husband's claim; but the sufficiency of the cause can only be determined when the facts of the cause are presented n the ferm of porof, upon which the law the register and receiver to adjudicate. The department cannot in advance determine questions f right upon mere speculative inquiries, but will exercise its supervisory power in declaring the right of a claimant, in whose ease the question may arise, when the facts are previously passed upon by and reported to the General Land Office, by the register and receiver.

Escaped. - Many of the 184 passengers who had arrived at Southampton in the steamer from India escaped from Delhi, Lucknow, and other parts of escaped from Delhi, Lucknow, and other parts of Onde. Foremately they started from these places at the commencement of the mutinics. The language of their husbands was, "Get out of the country as soon as you can, and never mind us." Many of them have never heard anything of their husbands since. Some of the ladies escaped nearly naked, lived in the jungle for days with their infant children starting and rarely able to get a handful children, starving, and rarely able to get a handful of rice to satisfy the cravings of hunger.